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Every pair is marked "Au De Rouge" which is a guarantee that the Color is absolutely fast and stainless.
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BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would call the attention of persons interested in Egyptian trade to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandria gives information as to standing trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reviews our commerce. The annual subscription is £1 and all British traders should become members. Our London office, 36, New Broad-street E.C., acts as London agency to the Chamber.

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• 40/- " " " 197/5. V.S.O. 40/- " " " 250.
• 45/- " " " 230. V.S.O.P. 45/- " " " 250.
All so-called MARTELL Cognac sold below these prices cannot be genuine.
25012,7-3-21

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| ALEXANDRIA. | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Direction of wind. | Force. | Max. temp. in the shade. | N.W. temp. in the shade. |
| SE. | 10. | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| SE. | 10. | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| SE. | 10. | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| SE. | 10. | 31.0 | 31.0 |

REMARKS.

Yesterday was a fine warm day, but very damp. A cool breeze sprang up in the evening.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. Yesterday

| STATIONS. | Max. temp. in the shade. | Min. temp. in the shade. | STATIONS. | Max. temp. in the shade. | Min. temp. in the shade. |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Port Said. | 30 | 23 | Maroua. | 41 | 26 |
| Suez. | 37 | 22 | Sherbo. | 43 | 28 |
| Cairo (Haram). | 38 | 21 | Shakin. | 44 | 29 |
| Cairo (Ghish). | 37 | 20 | Khartoum. | 37 | 26 |
| Ain el-Helwan. | 43 | 26 | Wad Medani. | — | — |
| Ain el-Helwan. | 43 | 26 | Dum. | 35 | 26 |
| Wady Halfa. | 42 | 24 | | | |

FOREIGN STATIONS.

| STATIONS. | Barom. | Wind. | Temp. | State of Sea. |
|-----------|--------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Cairo. | 762.0 | Calm | 30 | Calm |
| Malta. | 761.1 | Almost calm | 28 | Calm |
| Brindisi. | 761.9 | Light | 23 | Rather rough |
| Athens. | 760.3 | Almost calm | 32 | Very slight |
| Amstel. | — | — | — | — |

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | 7.50 p.m. | 4.58 | 7.0 |
|-----------------|-----------|------|------|
| July 3 New Moon | 7.50 p.m. | 4.58 | 7.0 |
| 9 First Quarter | 7.40 p.m. | 5.1 | 6.50 |
| 16 Full Moon | 6.38 p.m. | 5.4 | 6.55 |
| 24 Last Quarter | 5.9 p.m. | 5.8 | 6.55 |

THE SUN.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 2314 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 126 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 92 (£0.19s.). N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

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THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1890.
Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.
Price: One Piastre Tariff.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.

THE WAR.

As far as can be gathered from the drops of news that have filtered through the censorship, the head of Hasegawa's army, whose strength is now estimated to be one hundred thousand men, is, we know, a few miles N. of Kongheung, some twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Yumen, but the main body is still struggling through the mountains in North-Eastern Korea. Omoro, due east of Kirin, has now been occupied in force for some ten days by the advance guard of Kawamura, but the main body of that General's army is apparently still to the south. Kuroki's army is located on the Kaiyuan-Kirin road a little to the south of Tung, and is in all probability more or less in touch with the armies of Nodzu, Oku, and Nogi, which are astride of the railway and

the East Liao River: but east of Kuroki, between that General and Kawamura, the Japanese have evidently yet to make good the broken mountainous region which forms the watershed from which the Sungari, the Tumen, the Hun-ho, the Chao-ho, the Fanchow, and their affluents have their origin.

The protection of this region has been, it is said, entrusted by Linievitch to the cavalry leader Rennenkampf, who is reported to have under his orders a division of Infantry, as well as his own division of Trans-Baikal Cossacks. West of Rennenkampf lies the First Russian Army, under the late Commander-in-Chief, Kuropatkin. To this army has been assigned the duty of holding the road from Kaiyuan to Kirin, up which Kuroki is advancing. The Third Army, under Batianoff, guards the railway; the Second, commanded by Baron Kaulbars, is occupying the roads between the railway and the East Liao-ho. West of that river is Mischenko's force of Cavalry, which was recently defeated at Liao-yang-chung-ping, on the extreme east. Kirin is no doubt garrisoned in force, for we know that the Russian troops which were driven out of Omoro retired towards that place.

A study of the situation leaves no room for doubt that Oyama is using his superior numerical strength to carry out a great envelopment of his opponent. It would, moreover, seem probable, that the Japanese General Staff plan this time to bring about not another Mukden but a Sedan. 'So far he who runs may read, but over the details of their plan our allies wisely still maintain a discreet veil. The occupation of the mouth of the Tumen, coupled with the possession of sea command, gives the Japanese a fresh base, and opens up possibilities of throwing a great force against the Russian left. *Prima facie*, therefore, it would seem probable that Oyama will deliver his main blow on this flank. Yet the disclosure of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief's hand in this direction by the temporary occupation of Omoro recalls to mind the vigorous dash of Kuroki and Kawamura against Kuropatkin's left before Mukden, which drew away the Russian reserves to the east, and allowed Nogi to slip past his right unchecked until he was well nigh astride of the Russian line of retreat. We are, it is true, entirely in the dark as to the respective strength of five out of the six Japanese armies, but assuming that they have each approximately a strength of about 100,000 men, it is remarkable that while the three armies on the east, Hasegawa's, Kawamura's, and Kuroki's, cover a front of not less than 250 miles, measuring in a direct line, the western group formed by Nodzu's, Oku's, and Nogi's commands, are concentrated in an area the frontage of which is little more than one-fifth of that distance. The western wing is more over very favorably situated as regard supplies, being fed by two railways—the Mukden-Port Arthur and the Sin-min-ting-Kinchow lines—and the navigable river Li, besides having access to the rich and fertile country of Mongolia. These conditions obviously facilitate the formation of a great advanced depot of supplies on this flank in close proximity to the fighting line, and based on this depot Oyama might conceivably ring one or more of his armies round Linievitch's right, occupying the railway in his rear, and cutting him off both from Kharbin and Mongolia. A glance at the map, moreover, will make it evident that if the Japanese should deem it impracticable to envelop both Linievitch's flanks simultaneously, so as to surround him completely, a blow at the right flank is more likely to sever completely the Russian communication, and thus prove fatal to Linievitch's field armies, than one aimed at the left. Yet with the immense forces now at Oyama's disposal it is not impossible that a double envelopment may yet be attempted, and the probability of the existence of so bold a design is somewhat favored by the slow development of the situation, since time will, of necessity, be required for the concentration of sufficient strength on the eastern flank, where communications are exceedingly difficult and supplies hard to obtain.

PRE-HISTORIC PERSIA.

There has just been opened in the Louvre Museum a new section, which for the first time reveals to science the language and history of a race hitherto only vaguely known by name. In 1894 France obtained from the Shah the exclusive right to make archaeological excavations in Persia, and ever since work has been in progress under the hill which marks the site of the ancient acropolis of Susa. The results are rich, and date from the superficial Arab to the most ancient inscriptions and records, dating back 3,000 years, from which have been reconstructed, not only the language of the Nangan race—the most ancient occupants of Persia, but also its history. Together with these treasures are antiquary dating back 39 centuries before our era, and much jewelry, ivory and goldsmiths' work that is entirely new to modern collectors.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

| Sun. | 9 |
|--------|--|
| Mon. | 10 The blessed Nile begins to rise abundantly. |
| Tues. | 11 Abundance of honey. |
| Wed. | 12 Sow Syrian dūrah. |
| Thurs. | 13 Period of regular north-west winds. |
| Fri. | 14 H.H. the Khedive Abbas Hilmi born, 1874. Season of grape. |
| Sat. | 15 General purification of the air, Abundance of oculus fruit. |

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

THE BREST FESTIVITIES.

PAPERS DISCUSS ALLIANCE.

PARIS, July 13. The festivities and good feeling at Brest induce the papers to discuss the possibility of developing the entente into an alliance. They point out that the naval combination would be irresistible.

200 British naval officers have arrived to-day in small groups. (Renter.)

PARIS, July 13.

The Municipal Council has accepted the invitation of the London County Council to visit London in October. (Renter.)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

NO QUESTION OF ARMISTICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.

M. Mouraviev has resigned his appointment as peace plenipotentiary, ostensibly on account of his health. M. Witte has been appointed to replace him. (Renter.)

TOKIO, July 13.

Russia has been given distinctly to understand that there can be no question of an armistice until the bases of peace are accepted.

The appointment of M. Witte as chief of the plenipotentiaries in place of M. Mouraviev, whose attitude at the Hague Conference offended Japan, is regarded as highly satisfactory. (Renter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.

The appointment of M. Witte as chief peace plenipotentiary is officially announced. (R.)

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

BUILDING IT UP.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.

The Tsar, in appointing Admiral Birleff Minister of Marine, directs him first to provide for the defence of the coasts and then to gradually build up a fleet. He is to pay particular attention to the education and training of the personnel. (Renter.)

THE ODESSA RIOTS.

MUTINEERS HANGED.

ODESSA, July 13.

Twenty-four ringleaders in the naval mutiny have been hanged. On the other hand, the municipal magistrates have acquitted seventy-four persons arrested for robbery and incendiarism on the occasion of the great conflagration. Other twenty-eight were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. This is regarded as a political demonstration against bureaucracy. (Renter.)

CONFLICT WITH TROOPS IN CRETE.

BRITISH SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

CANEA, July 13.

The Cretan insurgents ordered the gendarmes to leave a village in the Candia district. A British detachment was sent to support the gendarmes and a conflict ensued. Two British soldiers were wounded. (Renter.)

THE IMPLACABLE EXPLOSION.

GHIBALTAR, July 13.

Four more men have died from injuries received by the explosion on board the Implacable. (Renter.)

RAISING OF THE NOVIK.

TOKIO, July 13.

The Novik has been raised. (Renter.)

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

PARIS, July 13.

The Chamber discussed the amnesty law and afterwards decided, in agreement with the Government, to adjourn the debate till October. The session is closed.

The Government has decided to pardon all the persons compromised in the amnesty bill. M. Buffet has returned to Paris. (Havas.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Abdeen district of Cairo during the night of Saturday and at daylight on Sunday will be poisoned by the police.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin reports one death at Alexandria, one death at Achmoun, and one cure at Damahour. There remain 21 cases under treatment.

ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—A Russian sailor named Shetverishenko was seriously injured yesterday by a fall into the hold of the S.S. Tzaritzza and was taken to hospital.

LIFONTI'S MUSIC STORES have been removed from the premises in Cherif Pasha-street to the new Lifonti Building in Rosetta-road. The inauguration of the new establishment will take place in a few days.

SUEZ CANAL.—9 vessels passed through the Canal on the 11th inst., of which 4 were British, 1 Turkish, 2 German, 2 Dutch. The day's receipts were frs. 216, 221.02, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 3,136,571.36.

FIRE.—At 3 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out near the Greek Hospital. The flames were extinguished after the second story of the house had been completely gutted. An enquiry has been opened by the police into the cause of the conflagration. The total damage has not yet been estimated.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Great attractions are promised for to-night at the Alhambra on the occasion of the French national fête. The Italian operetta company will perform Varney's patriotic operetta *Fanny la Tulipe* in the theatre, while in the grounds, which will be illuminated à la Venetienne, the Armenian Band will discourse selections of music, and a firework display will be given.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—A grand instrumental concert will be given at the Casino on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock. The programme is varied and interesting, and includes Beethoven's 5th Symphony, besides two novelties for Egypt, a *suite d'orchestre* by Massenet, and the "Andante" of Tchaikowsky's celebrated symphony. The Bracale orchestra will be composed of 60 musicians for the occasion.

THE DEYROUT THEFT.—The administrative enquiry into the disappearance of the registered letter containing £800 addressed by the National Bank to M. Yunan at Deyrout has terminated in the suspension, to date from June 26, of an apprentice named Mughah Atalla, whose case is to be examined by the Parquet. The matter being still *sub judice* we refrain from giving any details as to the methods of the enquiry, which appears to have been very cleverly conducted by A. Fux Bey.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH CLOSED FOR RESTORATION.—Next Sunday (July 16) the 11 a.m. and the 6.15 p.m. services at St. Mark's Church will be omitted owing to the complete disorder in which the church is at present, through scaffolding, removal of pews, and taking to pieces of the organ, etc. At 8 a.m. there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the chapel, and a second celebration of the Communion (being the 3rd Sunday in the month) at 11 a.m., also in the chapel.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.—A Minet el Kamh correspondent writes asking us to call the attention of the E.R.A. to the fact that some time ago train No. 27 was allowed to halt for two minutes at each of the stations of Shilbanga, Mit Fazi, Godaieda, and Zankalona, but now this has been stopped. One cannot leave Cairo for any of these stations after 4.15 p.m., and this is hard on merchants and business men. Besides, a passenger cannot leave Alexandria for these stations after 10.50 a.m., whereas he could leave at 3.45 p.m. if No. 27 stopped there.

M. LEON FEHMY AND ORPHI PASHA.—M. Léon Fehmy, editor of "La Justice," Young Turk, exile, State prisoner and what not, recently called on Mahmoud Pasha Orphi and demanded a private interview. The issue of the meeting must have been violent, for Orphi Pasha complained to the authorities that Leon Fehmy had attacked and beaten him, while Leon Fehmy, when the police called at his house, declared that he could not leave his bed, having been beaten within an inch of his life by Orphi Pasha. A *procès-verbal* has been drawn up, and the Pasha and the politician are to go before the Parquet.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot "Adria," de la Cie Florio Rubattino parti hier pour Gènes avait à bord : MM. Paolo Campoli, Errante Florio, Edoardo Samuelson, Comte C. Senni, Rév. Père Krudener et fam., Père Zaccaria, Nafal, M. et Mme Morad Bey, fam. Lucovich, Colomba Somma et fille, Susman, R. Jentile, Zraich, Alt. Pilpel, Scott, Mme Coffin, Mme Miclavetz, gouvernante et 3 enfants, Mile Colliardi et fils, Cav. D. Faro, Luigi Colucci, Mme Nadalin, Dom. Salinas, G. Salinas et fam., L. Cohen, et 45 passagers de 2e classe.

TRADE OF EGYPT.

IMPORTS DURING MAY.

The Customs returns for May, 1905 (says the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce), show that the total value of the imports into this country during the month amounted to L.E. 1,533,679, which gives an increase of L.E. 81,730, or 5.3 %, compared with the corresponding month of last year. Of this gross increase Great Britain, unfortunately, has no share, her figures for the same period being practically identical, though the balance of L.E. 839 is on the wrong side.

The principal contributor to the month's total increase is flour, which is up by L.E. 49,700. Out of a value of L.E. 91,529 England only supplied L.E. 5,200, but, nevertheless, although our trade in this article is still very small, we are pleased to record an increase of L.E. 4,459 over May 1904 and of L.E. 2,889 compared with last April. There is, however, still room for expansion, especially when we remember that about four years ago Great Britain was responsible for some 12 % of the total flour imports.

Cotton fabrics have advanced by L.E. 12,177, though there is a loss of L.E. 8,367 if compared with the previous month. The figures under this heading for the first five months of 1905 show an increase of L.E. 209,045 over the corresponding period of 1904, though 6 % of such gain is accounted for by the augmentation—as from the 1st December last—of the Customs tariff for estimating the value of the goods. A further reason for this large increase is that merchants during the autumn refrained from buying in the hope of lower prices. They were, however, forced to purchase in February as manufacturers at that time were being booked up for months ahead by other countries. Apart from all this, however, the bulk of the total gain is due to the great development of the country, and the consequent increased spending power of the people.

The imports of oxen and furniture are respectively L.E. 9,046 and 8,785 higher than in May 1904. For obvious reasons the latter item should still further increase, and we only hope British manufacturers will make an effort to obtain a satisfactory share of the additional trade.

Coal is L.E. 5,753 to the good, though since the commencement of the year the figures show the enormous loss of L.E. 123,067. The main cause of this decrease lies in the fact that during last October, November, and December very large shipments were made. In the inevitable result that sufficient accommodation could not be found, and supplies had to be stopped. About March the coal stocks began to move, and shipments recommenced.

The chief decreases between May 1903-4 are those of L.E. 18,360 under petroleum, L.E. 11,676 in raw silk and thread, and L.E. 13,173 under the heading "Brass, copper, and bronze goods." In the latter case, the 1905 figures are lessened by all imports of brass bedsteads which are now included in the return for "Iron and ironwork."

Jewellery, of which England's contribution to the total supply was nil—against L.E. 7,721 in 1904—is less by L.E. 7,202, another decrease being noted under wood, which is lower by L.E. 9,140.

As regards England's imports during the two months in question the main variations were an increase of L.E. 11,801 in cotton fabrics, and a loss of L.E. 14,714 under "Brass, copper, and bronze goods."

The home country's figures for iron and ironwork show an increase of L.E. 6,392, which, however, is counterbalanced by a decrease of L.E. 7,721 in jewellery.

An additional L.E. 8,751 gained in furniture—obtained largely through the requirements of the Sudan—was nullified by a loss of L.E. 9,292 under the heading of "Other Machinery." Coal imports from England are higher by L.E. 5,471, but cereals (excluding wheat and maize) are down by L.E. 3,711.

Although the total returns from all countries compare favorably with May 1904, they do not show up well when placed alongside those for April 1905, there being a net decrease of L.E. 69,280, or 4.3 %, between the two months. The most unsatisfactory feature, however, of the case is the fact that the whole of this decrease is borne by Great Britain, which, in addition, suffers by the gain of L.E. 1,501 credited to the rest of the world. Her total shrinkage is thus one of L.E. 70,781, which is largely accounted for by losses of L.E. 21,684 in coal, L.E. 16,577 in machinery, L.E. 9,219 in instruments, L.E. 7,739 in woollen fabrics and L.E. 6,053 under the classification of "Other Textiles."

NORTH EGYPT LAND COMPANY.

With reference to the recent reports to the effect that the above company is about to return the subscriptions to the applicants for shares owing to these being insufficient, we are informed that the directors are about to conclude an arrangement with the underwriters which will enable them to proceed to a completion of the business.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow evening on the occasion of the small dance :—

Cremé de volaille à la Reine

Leop. de roche / Morue

Fillet saumon à la Mirogline

Chaud froid de poitrine à la Strasbourgeoise

Carottes et petits pois au beurre

Pâtis d'Écosse rôti grande chaise

Salade de saison

Glace Vanille

Gâteaux aux amandes

Fruits Dessert

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

MANIFESTO TO THE ARABS.

The leader of the rising in the Yemen has issued a manifesto which opens as follows :— "To all the followers and adherents devoted to the Book of God (Koran) the laws of His messenger and His pure family, who are the security of the people of the land from every calamity, the Ark of Salvation, the interpreters of the Book, and the comrades inseparable till the Day of Doom : whenever a star setteth there ariseth another star, a guiding light of the fountain-head of religion. And we are through God in a protection unshaken by fears and a manifest proof unobscured by futile words. And the reason for this general proclamation is what God has made our duty, namely, to remind and to exhort when the sight has become blinded and the first symptoms of humiliation, degradation, and despair have happened among the Arabs. Know that God tries His servants to discriminate between the true and false. As the Koran says : 'Verily We shall assuredly try you so that We may know the strivers and the patient amongst you.' "

The manifesto then declares that the Arabs have been tried by the incursion of the Turks, whom it describes as foreigners and accusers of various offences. It continues :— "In spite of all this the Arabs are helping them with their wealth and best provisions and doing harm to their Mussulman brethren : and the Arabs have despaired of fighting them and chastising them although they are among the Arabs like a drop : nor do the Arabs seize the opportunity of being allowed to bear arms which will be soon taken away from them if their negligence continues, and their children will be carried off as hostages in the regular army if the delay is prolonged. "

What is the matter with you, ye semblances and shadows of men, that you do not defend your spiritual and temporal rights, your arms, and your children, and drive them from land to land, from vale to vale, till you annihilate them like the tribe of Ad, as did your noble ancestors of old ? And the hearts of the Arabs in most parts of Yemen have become emboldened, and God is with you and after Him, we are in your support, and soon shall we write to the Sheikh Nasir-al-Din Ali Bin Magdad (may God protect him) to cast his eye towards you if you be of the truthful. "

[The Sheikh Nasir-al-Din is the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel Army.]

SUDAN LAW COURTS.

The latest "Sudan Gazette" to hand contains certain regulations relating to the Moslem Law Courts in the Sudan. One of the new rules issued by the Grand Cadi of the Sudan with the approval of the Governor-General allows the High Court, after annulling a decision, to appoint one of its members to re-hear the case. Again, if the High Court requires further evidence before annulling or confirming a decision under Sections 27 and 28 of the Sudan Code, it may either summon the parties to appear before it, or commission for the purpose the Court in whose jurisdiction they reside, while if the High Court annuls a judgment on account of the incompetence of the Court which gave it, it may order the re-hearing of the case by the competent Court.

SHARAKI LANDS.

The following *arrêté* has been issued by the Minister of Public Works :—

Art. 1er. Il est et demeure interdit jusqu'à une date à fixer ultérieurement par Arrêté Ministériel d'arroser dans la Moyenne Egypte les terres "Charaki," comprenant celles sur lesquelles il existe du berrim sec et réservées pour l'ensemencement du "maïs" ou de toute autre culture dont l'ensemencement se prépare de la même manière que celui du "maïs."

Cette interdiction ne s'appliquera pas toutefois aux terres destinées à la culture du riz dans les zones où cette culture serait approuvée, ni aux légumes, courbutacées, sésame et arachides, ni aux terres réservées pour les cultures dont l'arrosage pourrait s'effectuer au moyen d'eau puisée dans les puits n'ayant de communication avec aucun canal, mais recevant uniquement leur eau de nappes souterraines, et aux îlots entourés d'eau de tous côtés, ni aux Sabels du Nil.

Art. 2ème. En cas de contravention au présent Arrêté il sera fait application des pénalités visées au Décret sus-mentionné du 15 Mai 1905.

Art. 3ème. L'Inspecteur Général des Irrigations de la Haute-Egypte et les Mondirs d'Assiout, Minieh, Béné-Souef et Fayoum, Haute-Egypte, sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Arrêté.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE, RAMLEH.

The following dinner will be served on the occasion of the small dance on Saturday night :—

Consommé de volailles glacé

Suprême de Bar à la Jolivoie

Aloupe de bouef aux primeurs

Agneau de Jambon d'York

Haricots verts au beurre

Kassika rôti à la broche

Salade Fraîche

Bombe pralinée

Dessert—Pâtisseries

The following programme of music will be played during dinner by the band of the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment :—

1 March.....Cotton Blossoms.....Hall.

2 Overture.....Les deux Magenta.....Bonillon.

3 Sérénade for Flute and Cello.....Tull.

4 Selection.....The Cherry Girl.....Caryl.

5 Intermezzo.....Ba' d'En'Ante.....Jacopa.

6 Gavotte.....Stephanie.....Cesbulla.

7 Polka.....Bandmaster, B. Berke, Regt.

THE SUDAN RAILWAY.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND.

The Correspondent of the "Journal des Débats," writing from Djibouti, draws attention to the important results likely to follow the completion of the Sudan Railway, the two sections of which, he says, starting respectively from the Red Sea and the Nile, will certainly be finished in the early part of next year.

Independently of the impetus England will be in a position to give to commerce and industry in the Sudan, she will possess means of communication which will greatly increase her military power in Egypt. Thanks to her naval preponderance in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, she will be able to bring native troops from India to Suakin and convey them thence by the Sudan Railway to the shores of the Mediterranean.

The reorganisation of the Indian Army, to which Viscount Kitchener's powers are now devoted, leads to the belief that the troops at present prepared and held in reserve in the Indian Peninsula represent an imposing force, which the British Government will always hold in readiness to establish its supremacy in the Eastern Mediterranean.

RETIREMENT OF A MIRALAI.

FAREWELL PARADE.

Yesterday, the troops of the 7th Battalion Egyptian Army paraded at Kas el Tin, on the occasion of the retirement of their commanding officer, Miralai Moursi Bey Fehmy (who has attained the age limit) and the handing over of the command of the 7th to Kaimakam Hassan Bey Helmi. After the troops had been reviewed by their old and new commanders, the officer in charge of the colour went through the ceremony of handing it to the Miralai Moursi Bey Fehmy, who in turn gave it to the new commandant. The retiring officer then gave a short address to the soldiers, wishing them success, and insisting on the importance of discipline and good conduct.

The troops were obviously moved by the ceremony and by their colonel's words, some of the men shedding tears, for the late commandant of the battalion was decidedly popular among his men. A large and orderly crowd witnessed the ceremony.

MACLEAN-ROYLE WEDDING.

Our London Correspondent telegraphs to correct an error which appeared in his account yesterday of the Maclean-Royle wedding. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Gwynne, archdeacon of the Sudan, assisted by Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's, and not by the latter only.

THE MARONITE PATRIARCH.

The Pope has received in audience the Maronite Patriarch, Mgr. Elias El-Hawik, who was accompanied by a suite of 25 persons. The Patriarch brought with him presents of the value of 35,000 francs which he offered to His Holiness.

THE 14TH OF JULY.

This morning, on the occasion of the French national fête, a reception was held at the French Consulate by M. Vice-Consul Campana. Most of the notabilities of the French colony and of the Swiss colony were present, as well as a large number of the French clergy. A speech appropriate to the occasion was delivered by M. Barbaza, Député de la Nation. He asked M. Campana, at whose return to Alexandria he expressed his satisfaction, to transmit to the President of the Republic, in the name of the French colony, their due sense of thankfulness at the preservation of his life on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate the King of Spain during his visit to Paris. He thanked the Swiss colony for its presence at the reception, and ended his discourse by toasting France and the Republic. M. Campana replied in felicitous terms, promising to convey the French colony's message to M. Loubet.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce for July contains some interesting features which deserve mention. We are glad to see that original articles are now appearing, the first place in this month's number being held by a most readable contribution, which we attribute to the new secretary of the Chamber, entitled "Points for Manufacturers," which sums up the causes that prevent British manufacturers and traders from deriving as much benefit as they might from the increased prosperity of Egypt. The article deals with legal questions that affect commerce with foreign countries, with the selection of agents, and the need for commercial travellers, and though the writer seems to assign too much importance to public opinion in Egypt, after all, an article with nothing in it to criticise might be unreadable from its very orthodoxy. The articles on the month's imports have commenced, and we are glad to see that the statistics referring to the Customs returns have been amplified and now show Great Britain's position compared with the previous year's figures during the current year. The stock and share lists have also been entirely revised and brought up to date. Altogether the number is very interesting and deserves to be read carefully.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Thursday.

Owing to the insurrection at Yemen, several hundreds of Jews have fled to Aden, and many of them arrive at Suez daily by steamers. It is stated that over 1,000 Jews are now waiting at Aden to proceed to Egypt.

THE S.S. FOYLE.

The S.S. Foyle, which was ashore near Hanish Island, in the Red Sea, arrived at Suez yesterday and entered the Canal bound to Port Said for orders (presumably she will go to Alexandria). It will be remembered that this steamer had a full cargo of rice from Rangoon, and had to discharge about 800 tons in order to come off. She was subsequently taken to Perim, where she was provisionally repaired.

FRENCH FETE.

This year's French fête at Suez promises to be a great success. Excellent arrangements have been made for the gymkhanas and dancing in the open air, which will take place in the avenue opposite the Cercle International at Port Tewfik. The enclosure is beautifully decorated with flags, and will be illuminated by several hundreds of electric lamps. A special orchestra has been engaged in Cairo for the occasion. Special arrangements have been made for carbine shooting, and costly prizes will be given to the winners.

THE COTTON WORM.

During the week ending the 8th inst. operations for the destruction of the cotton worm have been actively carried on. The reports from the various provinces are given herewith :—

Ghizeh : 3,380 feddans, belonging to 7,557 proprietors, have been attacked and 3,058 of these have been cleared by 49,698 children.

Kalouneh : 4,311 feddans, belonging to 1,621 proprietors, have been attacked and have been cleared by 19,208 children.

Menoufeh : 4,253 feddans, belonging to 1,515 proprietors, have been attacked and 3,702 feddans have been cleared by 15,339 children.

Gharbiéh : 7,314 feddans, belonging to 1,045 proprietors, have been attacked and 5,642 feddans have been cleared by 7,587 children.

Behera : 30,443 feddans, belonging to 5,906 proprietors, have been attacked and 22,698 feddans have been cleared by 49,537 children.

Dakahlieh : 8,014 feddans, belonging to 1,472 proprietors, have been attacked and 7,001 feddans have been cleared by 18,952 children.

Damieta : 222 feddans, belonging to 34 proprietors, have been attacked and have all been cleared by 1,175 children.

Fayoum : 8 feddans, belonging to one proprietor, have been attacked and have been cleared by 30 children.

Assiout : 130 feddans, belonging to one proprietor, have been attacked and cleared.

Beni-Souef remains free from the pest.

According to the latest news received, certain lands in Minieh have been attacked by the worm and measures are being taken for their destruction. The Nedwet el Assal (Aphis) is being efficaciously dealt with by the method suggested by the Ministry of the Interior.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Rameses" arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir H. Pinching, Director-General, Sanitary Department, left Cairo for Port-Said yesterday evening.

Major L'Estrange Johnston, President of the State Railway Board, arrived at Alexandria last night from Cairo.

Mr. Littlewood, Chief Veterinary Inspector, and Mrs. Littlewood left Cairo yesterday evening by the 6.15 p.m. train for Port-Said, where they will embark for England on the Nord-deutscher Lloyd S.S. Zieten.

The Sub-Governor of Alexandria called upon the French Vice-Consul at 11 a.m. to-day. The Vice-Consul paid a return visit to the Gouverneur at 11.30 a.m.

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA.

The best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line express stop. Fine woods, Sand, Sea bathing, mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley, first home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation. Sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.

14-91 Proprietors, ROSARIO LARINI.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER BREMEN.

FRANK NO HON

L'IMPORTATION
DES BESTIAUX EN EGYPTE

L'importation de bestiaux en Egypte a existé de tous temps, mais depuis l'apparition de la peste bovine, qui sévit depuis deux ans et qui a décimé le bétail bovin du pays, dont l'abatage est aujourd'hui interdit, cette importation a pris un essor considérable et, grâce à la prompte vente et aux prix rémunérateurs que trouvent les arrivages sur notre marché, elle s'est étendue à des contrées qui, autrefois, n'avaient pas intérêt à envoyer leur bétail en Egypte.

Les pays qui importent principalement des moutons en Egypte sont : la Syrie, Chypre, l'Asie Mineure et l'Anatolie. De toutes les provenances ce sont les moutons d'Anatolie qui obtiennent le meilleur prix, car ce sont ceux qui conviennent le plus sous tous rapports pour la consommation de l'Egypte.

Les bœufs sont importés de divers pays. L'Anatolie nous en expédie toute l'année, la Russie seulement l'hiver car les bêtes étant grandes, leur débit demande plus de temps et les bouchers ne veulent pas courir les risques qu'entraîne pour eux la vente de gros carcasses pendant les fortes chaleurs.

De Juin à Août nous recevons de 12 à 15,000 têtes de Bagdad et de la vallée de l'Euphrate ; ces bœufs que l'on achemine par caravanes jusqu'au port d'embarquement, qui est généralement Beyrouth, sont assez gras lorsqu'ils rencontrent des pâturages sur leur chemin. Par contre, ils arrivent bien maigres lorsqu'ils n'ont pas trouvé, en cours de route, à cause de la sécheresse, une nourriture suffisante.

Les meilleurs moutons ont été vendus cet hiver, sur pied, sur la base maxima de 8 à 8 1/2 piastres au tarif (P.T. 1=0 fr. 25,925) l'ocque, soit Frs. 2.07 à 2.20 les 1.250 grammes.

Ces prix se maintiennent encore aujourd'hui pour les moutons de bonne qualité, mais comme en été la consommation se ralentit, il pourra se produire une légère réduction dans les prix, sans que ceux-ci tombent cependant au-dessous de P.T. 7 l'ocque=Fr. 1,81 les 1.250 grammes.

Les bœufs d'Anatolie dont le poids net, dépoillés, varie entre 100 et 105 ocques (=125 et 131 kilos), ont été vendus en dernier lieu à P.T. 7 26/100=Fr. 1,88 les 1.250 grammes, soit Frs. 1,50 le kilo.

Nous aurions voulu donner, si possible, quelques indications sur le fret que paient les bestiaux de provenance indiquée ci-dessus, mais il varie tellement qu'il est impossible de fixer un prix même approximatif. Ces frets sont subordonnés à l'importance des embarquements et de la concurrence que se font entre elles les diverses Compagnies qui font les transports.

C'est ainsi que le fret de Smyrne, pour les moutons, a fluctué entre 1 fr. 50 et celui des bœufs entre 13 frs. et 20 frs. Il est donc impossible d'établir une base et les exportateurs d'Algérie devront fixer le fret qu'ils auront à payer d'après le prix que peuvent réaliser leurs consignations.

Des qualités du bétail. — Ici on ne fait pas de distinction de sexe, ni pour les moutons, ni pour les bœufs. Ce qu'on demande, c'est que les bêtes soient aussi grasses que possible et de taille moyenne en hiver. En été, on recherche plutôt des animaux de petite taille.

Des droits de Douanes. — Les droits de Douane, qui sont de 8 1/2 %, sont perçus sur la valeur d'après tarif édicté tous les ans d'un commun accord entre les négociants intéressés au commerce du bétail et l'Administration des Douanes. Ce tarif comprend les importations des pays qui envoient régulièrement des bestiaux. D'autres pays, non indiqués sur ce tarif doivent acquitter les droits à raison de 8 1/2 % ad valorem.

Des droits Quarantaines. — Il y a deux catégories de droits : les droits pour les bestiaux en quarantaine au arrivant de pays considérés en permanence comme contaminés, et les droits pour les bestiaux en simple observation. La différence entre ces deux droits, ainsi qu'on ne manquera pas de le remarquer, est considérable, et comme l'Algérie n'est pas considérée comme pays contaminé en permanence, ses importations, qui ne sont sujettes à aucune restriction pour le moment, bénéficieraient d'une différence dans ces droits quarantaines : de Millèmes 423 soit frs. 1.10 par mouton, et millième 1223 soit frs. 3.17 par bœuf, ce qui est à considérer et compenserait une partie de la différence de fret, s'il y en avait une. Les droits quarantaines sont uniques, quel que soit le séjour que les animaux font dans les parcs quarantaines. D'après l'ancien tarif, les droits étaient perçus d'après le séjour dans les parcs et, non seulement ils devenaient excessifs, mais encore ils forçaient souvent les réceptionnaires à sacrifier les consignations pour éviter l'augmentation des frais.

De la vente des bestiaux. — La vente se fait généralement sur pied à l'arrivée à des marchands indigènes. Le prix, qui est basé sur le poids moyen des bêtes, est entendu par le franco de port et droits ; le paiement s'opère au fur et à mesure que l'acheteur retire ou fait abattre les bêtes ; toutefois du jour où la vente est conclue la partie entière reste à ses risques et périls. Il va sans dire que lorsque la vente n'est pas faite à l'arrivée du bétail, les frais de surveillance et de nourriture, jusqu'à conclusion de la vente, sont à la charge de l'expéditeur. Il arrive que parfois pour avoir raison de l'entêtement des marchands indigènes et des ligués qu'ils forment entre eux pour forcer la main aux consignataires, ces derniers se trouvent forcés de faire abattre un certain nombre d'animaux et de les vendre directement à la Boucherie ; mais ces cas ne se présentent pas souvent et restent isolés, car les marchands devant cette tactique deviennent raisonnables.

(Extrait du bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Française d'Alexandrie.)

G O M M E S

Rien de nouveau à signaler sur la situation du marché de Khartoum ; les arrivages de Donem jusqu'au 30 Juin étant réduits à des quantités insignifiantes de qualité plus ou moins mouillée se vendent à P.T. 67-68. La marchandise saine est fermée à P.T. 70-71. La qualité Khartoum A n'existe plus ; il ne reste que la marchandise en partie avariée.

La place du Caire est calme et les prix de P.T. 95-96 ont fléchi à P.T. 90-92. L'opinion générale est que par suite de l'épuisement du stock les prix vont monter sensiblement dans un avenir prochain.

Les qualités blanches extra friables valent de P.T. 150-180. Les demi friables de P.T. 120-130.

Nous donnerons prochainement la statistique des arrivages à Khartoum à fin Juin, ainsi que les exportations par Suez et Alexandrie.

ADMINISTRATION DES CHEMINS
DE FER DE L'ETAT EGYPTIEN

A V I S

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat met en adjudication la fourniture et la construction de 145 mètres de Charpentes en bois en prolongement de celles des Hangars à Marchandises Nos. 1 et 2 à Gabel-Zeitoun (Gabbary).

Toute personne désirant concourir pourra prendre connaissance du Cahier des Charges et plan déposés au service de la Voie et des travaux (au Caire) tous les jours, les Vendredis et les jours fériés exceptés de 9 heures du matin à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Les offres devront être faites sur la formule spécialement préparée à cet effet que le dit service tiendra à la disposition des intéressés qui auront à joindre à leur soumission une garantie d'une Banque locale de L.E. 50 comme cautionnement provisoire.

Les offres seront reçues jusqu'au 2 août inclusivement et seront adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur le Président des Chemins de fer de l'Etat au Caire ; elles porteront la suscription suivante : "Offre pour charpentes en bois."

Toute soumission postérieure à la date ci-dessus ne sera pas admise.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées.

Le Caire, le 12 juillet 1905. 26235-1

SOCIETE EGYPTIENNE D'IRRIGATION

Société Anonyme au Capital de £ 85.000

MM. les Actionnaires sont informés que le coupon No. 8 sera mis en paiement à partir du 31 juillet 1905, au Caire, au Siège Social, pour solde du dividende de l'exercice 1904-1905.

Les Actions No. 1 à 3250 recevront en échange du coupon No. 8, Dix (10) Shillings ; Les Actions du No. 3251 à 4250 recevront en échange du coupon No. 8 Seize (16) Shillings.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration 26234-2-1 BOGHOS NUBAR.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CERTIFICATS PROVISOIRES D'ACTIONS

Il est porté à la connaissance des actionnaires de la NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT, souscripteurs des 50,000 actions nouvelles, que les CERTIFICATS NOMINATIFS sont prêts.

Ces certificats sont déposés aux Bureaux de la National Bank of Egypt au Caire et à Alexandrie où leurs titulaires peuvent en prendre possession contre remise des lettres de répartition à partir de ce jour.

ELWIN PALMER, Gouverneur.

Le Caire, le 12 juillet 1905. 26236-3-1

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

A V I S

La Municipalité met en adjudication le Dallage de la rue Canal Mahmoudieh.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 35. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 25 Juillet courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour Dallage rue Canal Mahmoudieh."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 25 Juillet courant à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président, (signé) AMBROISE RALLI.

Alexandrie, le 13 juillet 1905. 26237-3-1

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES
13 juillet
Smyrne et Pirée ; vap. hell. Byzantion, cap. Mavromati, ton. 403, à Kechayas.
Ardrossan ; 15 j., vap. ang. Brookly, cap. Mac Collock, ton. 2370, à Barker.
14 juillet
Hudikswall ; 23 j. 1/2, vap. ang. North Flint, cap. Omens, ton. 1408, à Barker & son.

DÉPARTS
Port-Saïd et Syrie ; vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camugli.
Messine et Gênes ; vap. ital. Adria, cap. Muzio.
Malte et Liverpool ; vap. ang. Bulgarian, cap. Nikers.
Malte et Manchester ; vap. ang. Spartan Prince, cap. Jackmann.
Constantinople ; vap. ang. Penlee, cap. Fawll, sur lest.

LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT.
London, July 7.

GUM ARABIC. — 11 cases withdrawn or bought in, including Trieste pale peas at 75s.
GUM MYRRH. — Of 77 packages 10 sold, Aden sorts at 95s.
GUM BENJAMIN. — Of 161 packages 19 sold, Siam pickings, subject, 12/12s 6d, fair Sumatra 2nds 6/5s, medium ditto part dark at ends, subject, 5/10s.

GUM GUAIAKUM. — 8 barrels sold, fine glassy block at 8/1d to 8/3d, fair 6/1d to 7d, drossy pickings 5d to 6d.
GUM EUPHORBUM. — 5 serons bought in.
GUM OLIVANUM. — 10 cases sold, without reserve, ex land carriage, fair pale drop 42s, badly garbled drop at 25s, good garblings at 21s.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est à peu près nul.

En National Bank la nouvelle émission tombe à 1/8 au-dessous du cours de l'ancienne, c'est-à-dire à 26 3/16.

On constate une reprise en Agricole à 13 7/8, en Banque d'Athènes à 124 1/2, en Daira à 28 1/8, en Crown Brewery à 201, en Eaux du Caire à 1130, et en Ramleh Railway à 7 1/4.

Par contre une réaction se produit en New-Egyptian à 33, et en Privileged Tramways d'Alexandrie à 164 1/4.

On offre les Trust à 17 1/16, les Oasis à 15/16 et les Estates à 7/8.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday, 13th July, 1905.

OUTWARDS.
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT.

FROM The Company's Offices. H. M. H. M. Postal Telegraph Offices.

London 29 38
Liverpool 24 —
Manchester 36 —
Glasgow 28 —
Other Provincial Offices — 46

Delay due to faulty landlines.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares BANKS.
Let. 13 1/2 Imperial Ottoman Bank —
" 26 1/2 Nat. Bank of Egypt —
Fos. 426 — National Bank of Greece —
L.E. — Banque Industrielle... —
Fos. 815 — Crédit Foncier Egyptien [Lottery Bonds] 316

Let. 13 1/2 Agricultural Bank — 94
Fos. 124 1/2 Banque d'Athènes —
Let. 1 1/2 Egypt. Investment Co. —
" 9 1/2 Land Bank of Egypt — 90

Fos. 1000 — Agric. Indust. Egypt... 520
Fond. 1050

L.E. 43 1/2 Behera Company... 5 1/2
Let. 2 1/2 Egypt. Delta Land Co... 5
" 6 1/2 Warden Delta Coy... 5
" 4 1/2 Land & Mortgage... 180
" 25 1/2 New Daira Sanieh Fond... 180

33/ — Corporation of Western Egypt... 18
33/ — New Egypt. Co... 18
Egypt. Estates Ltd. — 18

Let. 30 — COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL —
" — Alexand. Bonded Stores —
" — 23/32 Anglo-Egypt. Spinning —
" — Bourse Khédiviale —

75 — pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord. 60
Fos. 201 — ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond. 100
" — do do 6 1/2 Debs. 500
" 110 — do Cairo Fond. 61
Sh. 5/3 — Egypt. Cotton Mills — 100
" 22/9 — do Markets — 100
" 34/9 — do Salt and Soda Fond. —

Fos. 70 — Ciments d'Egypte... 15
Lat. — Egypt. Trust & Invest. 1 1/2
" 7 1/2 Kat-el-Zayat Co. Coy. 102 1/2
" 9 1/2 Nungovich Hotels... 103 1/2
" 37 — Soc. Pressage et Dépôts 102
" 25 — Société Presses Libres 102

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS.
Lat. 5 1/2 ex Anglo-American Nile & Co. —
" 4 1/2 Khedivial Mail S.S. & Co. Fonda. 16/3
" 15 Alex. Water Company —
Fos. 1130 Cairo Water Coy. Fonda. 1040
Lat. 22 1/2 Tanta Water Co. Fonda. —

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.
Let. 12 1/2 ex Delta Light... 100
" — Delta Light Def... 14
" 9 — Fayoum... —
" 26 1/2 Kenah-Assouan... —
Fos. 164 1/2 Alexandria Trams... 490
Lat. 7 1/2 Ramleh Railway... 342

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations de 9 h. 30 à 1 h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juillet tal. 14 5/16 à — / — ; plus bas pour juillet 14 7/32 à — / —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 59 — / — à — / — ; plus bas pour juil. 58 3/4 à — / —.

Remarques
(De Midi à 1 h. p.m.)

Coton. — La tenue a continué à être bonne, surtout pour la vieille récolte et ce n'est qu'à cause de Liverpool, qui est venu faible en avant-bourse que nous avons eu une légère réaction en clôture. Le marché a été très actif pendant toute la matinée.

Graines de coton. — La séance a fini soutenue aussi bien pour les 3 mois que pour la vieille récolte, mais comme affaires le marché a laissé à désirer.

Bateaux partis :
7, S.S. Grecian Prince, pour Dunkerque, "on. 250
12, " Lorenzo, " Hull, " 3600

Bateaux sous chargement :
S.S. Seti, pour Liverpool, Ton. 100
" Banco, " U.K., " 3000
" Toro, " Hull, " 4000
" Mount Lebanon, " Glasgow, " 1000
" Nunima, " Londres, " 3600

Bateaux attendus :
S.S. Assiout, pour Hull, " 1000
Fèves. — Marché nul.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 13 juillet 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9 h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 15 1/16 Livraison Juillet
" 15 3/8 " Août
" 14 3/4 " Novembre
" 14 21/32 " Janvier

Marché quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 2784

Arrivages de la semaine à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 7,458

Exportations pour l'Angleterre balles 5,351
" " le Continent " 6,882
" " l'Amérique " 1,265

Stock à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 776,337

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12 h. 45 p.m.)
Tal. 14 7/8 Livraison Juillet
" 15 3/16 " Août
" 14 21/32 " Novembre
" 14 9/16 " Janvier

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ABASSI
2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

IANNOVICH
2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Calme, plus facile

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 3535 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 245

Graines de coton. — Sans changement Disponible Ticket Rien Rien

Mit-Affé-58 Hante-Egypte-56 1/2 Btéra-56 1/2

Qualité Saida, Cond. Saha P.T. — à — Btéra-56 1/2

Sutannes Saida: disponible: 95 Fayoum: disponible: 94

Qualité Saida, Cond. Saha P.T. 114 à 116 Lentilles. — Rares

Disponible: Rien Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130 Orges. — Soutenues

Cond. Saha P.T. 61 à 64 Mais. — Fermes Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 100 à 106 SUCRES Visible supply 1905 1904

Angleterre Ton. 162,900 Ton. 191,400 France " 477,723 " 635,533

Allemagne " 530,394 " 734,658 Hambourg " 129,340 " 176,280

Autriche " 316,300 " 328,905 Hollande " 15,100 " 32,000

Belgique " 65,485 " 165,000 Etats-Unis " 237,000 " 210,286

Cuba " 322,000 " 139,619 Flottant " 103,110 " 80,690

Total Ton. 2,358,352 Ton. 2,694,341 Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON C.M.B. (BASSE-EGYPTE) par Cantar

Damanhour. — De P.T. 165 à 240 Province Béhéra

Kafr-Zayat. — De P.T. 255 à 297 Province Garbiche

Tantah. — De P.T. 260 à 295 Kafr-Zayat. — De P.T. 255 à 297

Tantah. — De P.T. 260 à 295 SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET Graines de coton Affé P.T. 58 à P.T.

UNDER THE RED FLAG.

SOME RULES AND RULERS OF MOROCCO.

"Put not your trust in princes" should have a very special significance for Moors, since in Morocco the Court is a mighty dangerous place. Yet, as in all Eastern lands, it is the resort of the ambitious of all grades and ages, and he is most envied who has last seen his royal master. Even among the European diplomats now gathered together about the palace walls at Fez, and in spite of the young Sultan's present parlous position and shattered prestige, the man who has not been in the Presence since yesterday ranks in some vague way lower than he who has seen Allah's Anointed-to-day.

At the Moorish Court a man's attendance may be taken generally to mean that he wants something—unless he is already a minister, in which case he is getting all he can; or unless he is a country governor, in which case you may condole with him, for he is being bled, and if he does not bleed profitably he will presently see the inside of a dungeon, if not of an obscure grave. Yet, ambition springing eternal, men do hang about the Court, even as they did in bloody Moulay Ismail's day, although that potentate rarely appeared without bringing slaughter in his train, killed some hundreds of courtiers with his own hands, and cheerily asserted that the only sound method of government lay in maintaining a steady stream of blood from the Palace to the city gate.

After the "Lofty Portal" himself, the most powerful authorities are the provincial governors, though to-day their autocracy is weakened by certain impulsively made laws in the passing of which young Moulay Abd el Aziz hoped to approach Western standards of civilisation, and succeeded in emptying his coffers. These governors purchase their posts from the Minister of the Interior, or, in a few cases, are appointed by the Sultan himself, in return for rich presents given or services rendered. They inhabit great ksor, or castles, which are really villages, enclosed by a crenellated wall and built about the central residence of the governor himself. A governorship has always meant absolute power of life and death, and license to screw every available penny out of the people of a given district.

At certain intervals a governor is supposed to journey to the Court to make his obeisances and to hand over tribute from his districts to the Sultan's treasury, besides presents to his lord and to the hungry tribe of Court favourites and officials. If such visits are not sufficiently frequent or profitable to Allah's Anointed, the governor receives a friendly invitation to the Court. If, in response, he should bring but a light token of his fealty, his visit ends in a dungeon, troops are sent to sack his kasbah for hidden treasure, his women and chattels are sold to the highest bidder—probably to some trusted henchman, who, hearing of the downfall, has hastened to Court with presents of an amount sufficient to earn the post for himself.

Until he died, two years ago, a mere scrap of human wreckage, I knew one very intelligent Moor who had twice occupied the standing of a lesser monarch in one of the great southern ksor, and who, later, was pleased if he found bread once a day and a blanket on chilly nights, in the reeking dungeon he occupied with a score of other chained unfortunates. Ba Ahmad, the late Regent, considered his yield of tribute below the standard of the district he ruled, and had heard that my friend possessed handsome women and other good things. So he invited Sid Achmet to Court, and, being always averse to the unnecessary taking of life, did not act upon the quite ordinary plan of giving my friend corrosive sublimate in his tea, but merely flung him into an underground granary and had him industriously flogged at sunset each day, with a view to extorting news of hidden treasure. As a fact, my friend had been something of a Sybarite at all times, and possessed no treasure. He kept a stiff upper lip, and took his daily meed of bastinado in silence. That silence presently lost him his right eye, and then his right hand.

Ramadan being passed, and the mire of winter having left the tracks, Ba Ahmad sent a troop of his "assassins" to "eat up" my friend's district. The process is well known in Morocco, and more dreaded, because more murderously searching in its administration, than the plague or the devastating locust. Sid Achmet was a city-gate beggar for some time after that, and then, again, one of the richest Governors in Sunset Land. But his end, I regret to say, came to him in the filth of Rabat's kasbah dungeon, and his family now eat the bread of affliction, or go hungry.

Such happenings, such visitations as the "eating up" of Sid Achmet's district by a horde of burning, ravishing Shereefian ruffians, excite no surprise and but little resentment in Al Maghreb; they are part of the day's work. Such things have been written, and will come at the appointed time, when Allah permits them, neither sooner nor later; so there's an end of it. It is only in the world of Islam that the word fatalism is understood, felt, and lived. With us of paler Christendom it is an article of faith that the meek are blessed, and shall inherit the earth; that the poor and persecuted are blessed, and shall reap rich rewards. We profess the belief while devoting our energies to avoiding the state. Such beliefs are the basis of life in Morocco. We extol the enduring faith of Job, and write to the papers if our train is five minutes late. Mohammedans imitate and equal Job's achievements in daily life. We of Christendom profess to hold earthly treasures bawls, and wear out our lives in their pursuit. The sorriest beggar in Sunset Land, the most ignorant fanatic in the Sudan, proves by his life, and often by his death, that our empty profession is his living faith. Never have I seen such immobile dignity, such philosophic stoicism as distinguished a file of chained prisoners, with blood-encrusted feet, who sat squatting on their ham-bones one afternoon in pitiless sun-glare, facing the spiked heads of several of their brother rebels, when I rode through a town sok near Fez one afternoon in 1903.

A. J. DAWSON.

A STUDY OF THE PIGMIES.

NOVEL INTERVIEW.

By kind permission of the manager of the London Hippodrome and Colonel Harrison, writes a correspondent, I had a private interview and examination of these primitive little people, and although my time was very limited, yet some most interesting facts were obtained.

These pigmies are primitive men—"the little earth men." They are not negroes, but are negroid. The nose particularly shows the near relationship they bear to *Pithecanthropus erectus*. The heads have a small cranial capacity, averaging, I should say, about 950-980 c.c., and the frontal sinuses are evidently closed early. They were observant, and took an interest in all I said and did, and readily imitated, just as children would. They are well proportioned in the chest, body, legs, and arms; the arms are somewhat longer than the average European, and from the muscular development I should say the chief and one other were proportionately very strong.

Their hair is peculiar, and is the same in the male as the female as regards length, colour, and character, as far as I could judge. It is very short, crisp, and curls up in very small ball-like tufts all over the head (like pepper corns).

The general contour of the head is one of animal development and self-preservation and in two of them denotes self-esteem. The mouth is not large, the lips not so thick as in the negro. Feet, hands, and nails are well developed, but the nails have rather a flattened appearance, and are somewhat thinner than one would expect.

ECHOES OF EGYPT.

Their language is not a language of "clicks" only, as I have seen stated. Many of the sounds are quite soft; in fact, for the short time I was with them I came to the conclusion that the sounds were mostly those classed as "labial" or "lingual" and not very many are "lingual dental" or "clicks." It is a "monosyllabic" language. Some of their words are identical in sound with those of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics as we pronounce them. Through the kindness of Mr. Trussell, I have made a list of some of the words and meanings. He is doing a great service in learning as many as possible.

A-foe..... Dagger.
O-be..... Dance.
Maria-ba..... Pipe of bamboo to smoke.
Tach-ba..... Whistling into a reed.
Ock-ba..... Wood.
Di-pe..... Spear.
A-do-da..... Sleep.
A-pe..... Arrow.
Tzi-ba..... Bow.
Mai..... Water or drink.
Massouri..... Good, well.
Kon-Pe..... Clothes of any kind.
Ma-Di..... Hunting horn.
La-gou-ma..... Bristle head dress.
Kali Keli..... Native bell.
Bacchaté..... Bread (this word is sometimes called Macchaté, the "oh" hard.)

In writing to me, Mr. Fred Trussell says:—"I have written them phonetically, but as I could not get the sounds in English, I have used French."

The most interesting and important point of all about these little people was that when I drew the oldest hieroglyphic sign of Amsu—they recognised it, and the Chief smiled and asked one standing by him to tell me what it was. He pointed to his Chief and spoke his name—that is him—mentioning the name. That they recognise the most ancient sign for Amsu or Horus—I—risen is very important to Egyptologists and antiquarians, and especially to me, because in a work I am writing I endeavour to show that this was the first sign used by primitive man as the "Chief" or "Great One"—and it was the sign of the "Chief of the Nomes." It is found depicted on the oldest Australian boomerangs and on the ivory tablets found in the tomb at Ne-quadra, and I am showing how the Australian aborigines came out of Egypt ages ago carrying all the ancient signs and Totemic ceremonies with them from this land.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

It has been stated that they have no religious ideas at all, but this is evidently a mistake, as before they "dance" they take off their ordinary head-dress of light feathers, or that which they have to represent the same, and put on the representative of the "Horus Lock"; they also put on the tail of the leopard, so that it hangs down behind—and they tell you all this is a part of their "sacred ceremonies." Therefore, to say that these little men and women have no idea of a future, or any religious ideas at all, is in my opinion incorrect. I believe as we are able to gain their confidence and to speak to them in their own language we shall find that I am right. We must remember that all native tribes guard most jealously anything pertaining to their sacred ceremonies, and often pretend not to understand. Spencer and Gillen have proved this, perhaps more than any other men, in regard to the Australian aborigines.

In Egypt the oldest god of all was Bes, as is well shown in Budge's last book, "The Gods of the Egyptians," Vol. II., p. 286, and no one seeing this and the Pigmies, even if he were not an Egyptologist, would fail to identify the two in form, figure, and dress. Bes here has the same type of face as the Pigmies. The yellow plume of feathers is worn on the head, the Horus Lock, the green and yellow "dress" are also worn, and the tail of a leopard hangs down behind. In fact, the little men and women have some of the principal features of the earliest mythology of old Egypt, and no doubt Bes, who was at a later date made to represent a type of Horus, at first was their "Chief of the Nomes," and it was from these Pigmies that their first mythology sprang; and all has been brought on, added to, and made use of in the various types from the earliest myths to astronomical, stellar, lunar, and solar mythology, and finally the eschatology, which we know so well.

TRADE OF BRINDISI.

ITALIAN TOBACCO BOOM.

VASTLY INCREASED PRODUCTION IS ANTICIPATED.

Reporting on the trade of Brindisi and the Province of Lecce for 1904, Mr. Consul Cocoto says:—"The excess of imports of all kinds of breadstuffs to the province of Lecce during 1904 over exports amounted to 8,820 tons only, while in 1903 the excess was 21,000 tons, demonstrating improved harvest results."

The production of Indian corn and various kinds of pulse has been ample for the needs of the population, pulse being the principal article of food with the labouring classes.

The olive crop of 1904 was very poor; it is considered to have been barely one-tenth of a normal crop. The ravages caused by the Mosca olearea are considered to have done grave damage.

Anticipations regarding the 1905 olive harvest are very poor. Brusca and nebbia are two diseases which have attacked the tree when flowering, with the result that the flower has fallen. It is feared that a large area is affected and harvest prospects are imperilled.

The import of sulphate of copper for the prevention of vine diseases increases yearly as its value is more extensively recognised. In 1904 the quantity imported was 400 tons, in 1903 the figures had almost reached 1,400 tons, whilst to the date of the present report over 1,000 tons of this valuable remedy had been imported in 1905.

The very favourable results obtained by the Government in a series of experiments in tobacco cultivation extending over several years have caused a marked change to take place in the whole consideration of the subject. Hitherto the Tobacco Department permitted the cultivation of tobacco in certain clearly-defined districts, but the grower was tied down with extremely severe rules and regulations, which even included the enumeration of the leaves on the growing plants.

It is now in contemplation to permit certain landowners (who will give proper guarantee) not only to grow the tobacco, but also to dry and prepare the leaves, and finally to pack them ready for transmission to the tobacco manufacturers.

This change will have an important effect on the labour question. At present at Lecce, for instance, a large number of women are employed at the tobacco floors in the Government service, preparing the simply dried leaves as received from growers. The proposed change would cause all this work to be done in the country districts where the leaves are grown, and as each estate would require a limited number of hands, the vast number of female workers now assembled in towns would be disseminated in the country districts, where the cost of living is less than in towns.

At the present moment (May 1905) a committee is sitting in Rome, composed of the directors and technical advisers of the various Government tobacco establishments throughout the country, which has been assembled by the department to discuss the question of allowing the entire preparation of tobaccos to be carried out by landowners, who would deliver the leaf ready for the manufactory at a given price. If the proposed change is approved, a considerable opening for capital and enterprise in this province will occur, and at the same time the Tobacco Department will be relieved from much trouble in connection with the numerous workers at present employed.

The present year's crop will be similar to that produced experimentally in 1902 and 1903, but next year it is anticipated that under new regulations the production will be vastly increased on the lines above referred to; in fact, there is no reason why the whole of the cigarette tobacco used in Italy should not be grown in this province, which is eminently suited for the purpose, and, in addition, there would be ample margin for the production of large quantities for exportation.

The return of vessels visiting the port of Brindisi during the year shows a considerable advance in tonnage, the increase inwards and outwards totalling 438,000 tons; this is owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed by both Austro-Hungarians and Italians. No corresponding increase in commerce has, however, resulted; as a matter of fact, the total weight of goods imported and exported in 1904 was 17,665 tons less than in 1903; the diminished exports of wine to Austria-Hungary are mainly accountable for this falling off in commercial operations.

The tonnage of British ships at the port of Brindisi during 1904 was 104,488, compared with 71,806 in 1903, and 61,144 in 1902.

The coal imports for the year amounted to 125,604 tons, against 124,009 tons. During 1904 17 British steamers brought 66,119 tons from Cardiff, while one Greek and two Austro-Hungarian steamers brought 13,548 tons, the remainder being imported by 12 Italian steamers. With the exception of one British steamer which sailed in ballast for Karachi, all the British vessels proceeded hence to the Black Sea for return cargoes.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S RESEARCHES

Professor Koch, who is pursuing scientific researches in German East Africa, claims the "Standard" correspondent states, to have made valuable discoveries in connection with the tsetse fly, and also on the subject of coast fever and Asiatic plague. The Professor has, he says, discovered the existence of trypanosoma in tsetse flies, and has collected sure proofs that these parasites go through a remarkable development in flies.

C. BRANDAUER & Co's.

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WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

This Series of Pens
write as smoothly
as a Lead Pencil.Neither Scratch
nor Spurt, the points
being rounded by a special
process.Attention is also drawn to their Patent
Anti-Blotting Pens.

Assorted Sample Box for seven stationers from the

BANDAGES AGAINST SEASICKNESS.

M. Legrand, a retired French sea doctor, lays before the touring public what he declares to be the only efficacious remedy against seasickness. It is that of Montaigne, and consists in simply bandaging up the entire trunk of the body below the thorax. The banding must not only be complete; it must be so tight as to virtually for the time "immobilise" the lower trunk. Compression should be especially strong over the stomach. The doctor recommends a bandage wound repeatedly round the body. The method seems almost too troublesome to achieve a great success.

ICES.

There is an appropriate and interesting article on this subject in a contemporary, the writer holding the scales between the two classes into which the human race is divided, the supporters of ice-cream and its enemies. It is, of course, obvious that ices are not without their drawbacks. It is unpleasant to have to mention such things as the digestive organs, but they exist, and the fact must be faced. And there is no doubt that the administration of an ice shocks these sensitive organs, as much as they shock us when they are mentioned in conversation. These regions, if they are to do their duty properly, must be kept warm. The ice militates against this desirable warmth. Hence its destructiveness. Again, those "particles of dirt" which the modern doctor loves to discover everywhere haunt ices as a happy hunting-ground. If a particle of dirt finds an ice, it stays there. But what are these drawbacks as compared with the advantages? We worry ourselves too much over those portions of our frame of which we ought not to think at all, or, if at all, only at rare intervals, when they are forced upon our notice. Where an ice-cream is concerned we should ignore doctors' warnings. In hot weather we must be refreshed at any cost. If we suffer for it later, at least "we shall have had our day."

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- July.
Fri. 14 A. C. C. grounds. A. C. C. v. The Garrison. 1.30 p.m.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Mex. Princes' Restaurant des Bains. Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *Fanfan la Tulipe*. 9.15 p.m.
Eden Theatre. French comedy company. Celebration of French Fête. 9 p.m.
Jardin des Variétés, (ex Ciccolani) *Fanfan la Tulipe*. 9 p.m.
Alhambra. Celebration of French National Fête.
Sat. 15 A.S.C. Skye Meeting.
British Rifle Club. Practice at Mustapha Range. Spoon Competition. 3 p.m.
Marina. Alexandria Swimming Club. Members meet 4 p.m.
Beau Rivage Hotel. Small Dance. 9.30 p.m.
Khedivah Palace Casino. Reunion des Familles Society's Ball. 9.30 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10 p.m.
Sun. 16 San Stefano Casino. Concert 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Wed. 19 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Thurs. 20 San Stefano Casino. Dramatic Performance by Union Artistique Française. 9.30 p.m.
Sat. 22 Hippodrome, Round Point. Trotting Races.

CAIRO.

- July.
Fri. 14 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghiseh Boys' Band in afternoon.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs. 9 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9 p.m.
Esbekieh Theatre. Italian Comedy Company. 9 p.m.
Mon. 17 Masque Hall. Ragheb Lodge. 8.30 p.m.
Tues. 18 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

| | ONCE | 3 TIMES | 6 TIMES |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 15 words | P.T. 5 | P.T. 10 | P.T. 15 |
| 30 words | " 8 | " 16 | " 24 |
| Every 10 words, beyond 30. | " 2 | " 4 | " 6 |

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905.

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte); Cairo Sharia Kamel). Most rapid method. Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 28069-30-9A-905

RABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shefik, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25888.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY wishes to advise having received a fresh consignment of Roll-top Desks, Morris Chairs, Sewing Machines, Refrigerators, Typewriters and various other American goods. No. 7 Rue de l'Antienne Bourse. 25878-2-5 906

LOUER Chambres meublées, avec ou sans pension, Rue Chérif Pacha, vis-à-vis Bourse Khédiviale, 2e étage, Alexandria. 26196-6A-5

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Address, Post Office Box 55. 80-6-906A

CLERK, thorough knowledge English, French, also Arabic, quick typist and stenographer, seeks situation. Apply, No. 26,226, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26226-6-4

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT WANTED with thorough knowledge of English; an Englishman would be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply, giving full particulars, to No. 26,230 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26230-6-2

WANTED, in Alexandria, banjo lessons. Reply, stating terms, etc., to No. 26,227, "Egyptian Gazette" offices, Alexandria. 26227-3-8

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings
CAIRO.St. David's Buildings,
ALEXANDRIA,and 35 - 37 Noble Street
LONDON, E.C.English Tailors,
Drapers
and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND

TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.

SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Ayre's Central

Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best
English makes:—BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1
A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, DRILLS,
&c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in
Crepe de Chene Ties.Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr
Shirts and Pyjamas in great
variety.Special Attention paid to Shirts
Made to Measure.HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING
IN THE BEST MAKES.PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS
CORK & PITH HELMETS.
CAPS.HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY
CHEAP PRICES.TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,
AND PILLOW CASES.FLANNELETES, VIYELLAS AND
CEYLON FLANNELS.SOAP, PERFUMERY,
RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,
STUDS, MIRROBS (HAND & SEWING)
FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.Davies Bryan & Co.,
Cairo & Alexandria,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Liverpool, July 13, 12.50 p.m. | |
| Sales of the day... | bales 4,000 |
| of which Egyptian... | 200 |
| American (new crop) Maize Spot | |
| per cental... | 5/2 |
| Amer. Futures (Aug.-Sept.) | 5.83 |
| (Dec.-Jan.) | 5.85 |
| American Middling... | 5.97 |
| Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July) | 7 37/64 |
| " (Aug.) | 7 40/64 |
| " (Oct.) | 7 41/64 |
| " (Nov.) | 7 36/64 |
| Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d. | 6 13/16 |
| " good fair | 7 9/16 |
| " good | 8 7/16 |
| " fully good fair | 7 14/16 |
| Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.) | 30/3 |
| New-York, July 13 | |
| Spot Cotton... | 10.80 |
| American Futures (August) | 10.46 |
| " (September) | 10.52 |
| " (December) | 10.65 |
| " (January) | 10.69 |
| Cable transfers | dol. 4.87 |
| Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. | |
| Ports... | bales 15,000 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Liverpool, July 13 | |
| American futures (August-September) | 5.76 |
| Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July) | 7 36/64 |
| " (Aug.) | 7 37/64 |
| " (Oct.) | 7 39/64 |
| " (Nov.) | 7 35/64 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| London, July 13 | |
| Private discount (3 month bills) | 1 1/2 % |
| Bar Silver (per oz d.) | 27 1/2 |
| Consols (August) | 90 |
| Rio Tinto | 63 1/2 |
| Rand Mines New | 9 1/2 |
| Egyptian United | 105 1/2 |
| " Railway | 102 |
| " Domain | 104 |
| Ottoman Defence | 103 1/2 |
| Turkish Unified | 8 1/2 |
| Italian Rente 4 % | 104 |
| Ottoman Bank | 13 |
| National Bank of Egypt | 26 1/2 |
| Daira Sanieh | 101 1/2 |
| New Daira | 28 1/2 |
| Greek Monopole | 52 1/2 |
| Greek Rent 4 % | 41 1/2 |
| Chartered of S. Africa | 1 14/16 |
| Agricultural Bank | 13 1/2 |
| New Egyptians | 1 |
| Nile Valley Gold Mine New | 1 1/2 |
| The Western Oasis Corporation 1/2 premium | |
| Delta Light (Bearer shares) 12 1/2 to 13 | |
| Egypt. out. aged to Hull (July) 5 13/16 buyers | |
| German Beet Sugar (July) | 9/9 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| BANK RETURNS | |
| Notes reserves | £ 24,538,000 |
| Other securities | £ 28,992,000 |
| Bullion | £ 38,204,000 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities 48 1/2 % | |
| PARIS, July 13 | |
| Lots Turcs... | 132 |
| Credit Lyonnais | 1092 |
| Ottoman Bank... | 594 |
| Cheques on London... | 25.14 1/2 |
| Sugar White No. 3 (July) | 814 |
| Credit Foncier Egyptien | 125 |
| Banque d'Athènes | 236 |
| Land Bank of Egypt | 236 |

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

| | |
|--|------------|
| BOURSE du 13 juillet 1905 | |
| COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE | |
| PARIS | |
| Rente Française 3 % | Fr. 99 22 |
| Actions de Suez | 4432 |
| Lots Turcs | 132 50 |
| Turo Unifié | 89 40 |
| Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées | 107 15 |
| Daira Sanieh | 102 |
| Credit Foncier Egyptien | 807 |
| Extérieur espagnol | 90 40 |
| Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce | — |
| Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles | — |
| actions | 125 1/2 |
| Métropolitain | — |
| Russe consolidé | 85 40 |
| Sonowice | — |
| Change sur Londres | 25 14 1/2 |
| Sucre N° 3 disponible | — |
| Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars | — |
| LONDRES | |
| Consolidés anglais | £ 90 7 1/2 |
| Recomptes—Paris 3. Londres 24. Barau 3 | |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Prices on Friday, July 7, 1905. | |
| Consols a/c | 90 1/2 @ |
| Consols cash | 90 |
| Egyptian 4 % Unifié | 104 1/2 |
| " 4 % State Do | 103 1/2 |
| " 3 1/2 % Government Pref. | 101 1/2 |
| " 3 1/2 % Inscribed | 98 1/2 |
| " 4 % Daira 1980 | 100 1/2 |
| Turkish 4 % Unifié | 87 1/2 |
| Austrian Gold 4 % | 99 1/2 |
| French 3 % Rentes | 98 1/2 |
| German 3 % 1891 | 88 1/2 |
| Greek 5 % 1881 | 50 1/2 |
| Italian 5 % 1861 | 103 1/2 |
| Russian 4 % Con. 1889 | 87 1/2 |
| Japan 5 % 1902 | 103 1/2 |
| United States 4 % 1905 | 131 1/2 |
| Daira Sanieh | 28 1/2 |
| Deferred | 177 1/2 |
| National Banks | 26 1/2 |
| " few | 6 1/2 |
| Agricultural Banks | 13 1/2 |
| " Preferred | 10 |
| " 3 1/2 % Bonds | 94 |
| Delta Preference | 12 1/2 |
| " Deferred | 12 |
| Delta Lands | 1 1/2 |
| Daira Sugar | 5 1/2 |
| Salt & Soda | 1 1/2 |
| Egyptian Markets | 1 |
| Nile Valley | 1 1/2 |
| Sudan Mines | 1 1/2 |
| Egyptian Sudan Mines | 1 1/2 |
| Syndicate | 1 1/2 |
| Egyptian Mines Explora- | 12 1/2 |
| tion Ltd. | 13 1/2 |
| Um Bus fully paid | 1 1/2 |
| Corporation of Western | 1 1/2 |
| Egypt | 1 1/2 |
| United Africans | 1 1/2 |
| Egypt. Invest. & Agency | 1 1/2 |
| Egyptian Estates | 1 1/2 |

CEREAL MARKET

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wheat, Tugari... | Ard. P.T. 115 to P.T. 116 |
| " Middling | " 118 " 122 |
| " Shami | " 128 " 132 |
| Beans, Tugari | " 111 " 113 |
| " Zawati | " 114 " 115 |
| Old | " 110 " 112 |
| Lentils, Tugari | " 125 " 130 |
| " Zawati | " 74 " 75 |
| Barley, Tugari | " 74 " 78 |
| " Zawati | " 76 " 78 |
| Old | " 112 " 115 |
| Dura Shami | " 180 " 185 |
| Rafia | " 70 " 72 |
| Helba | " 170 " 180 |
| Humus | " 300 |
| CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL | |
| Wheat | Ard. 3000 |
| Beans | 1500 |
| Lentils | 100 |
| Barley | 200 |
| " Mariuti | 300 |
| " Hamawi | — |
| Dura Shami | — |
| Rafia | — |
| Helba | 300 |

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

| du mois de juillet 1904 | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------|-------|----------|
| Du | Coton | Graines de coton | | Fèves |
| 1, S/B | — | Ard. | 702 | sacs 750 |
| 2, " " | — | " | 642 | " 5,056 |
| 3, " " | — | " | 200 | " 3,116 |
| 4, " " | 70 | " | 1,279 | " 1,135 |
| 5, " " | — | " | 950 | " 1,817 |
| 6, " " | — | " | 3,182 | " 3,666 |
| 7, " " | — | " | 1,900 | " 3,726 |
| 8, " " | 14 | " | 1,149 | " 1,251 |
| 9, " " | — | " | 850 | " 1,595 |
| 10, " " | — | " | 1,295 | " 3,582 |
| 11, " " | 11 | " | 1,511 | " 5,059 |
| 12, " " | — | " | 1,524 | " 1,757 |
| 13, " " | — | " | 57 | " 3,506 |
| 14, " " | — | " | 70 | " 8,574 |
| 15, " " | 38 | " | 372 | " 3,082 |
| 16, " " | 24 | " | — | " 4,293 |
| 17, " " | — | " | — | " 1,579 |
| 18, " " | — | " | 1,466 | " 1,740 |
| 19, " " | — | " | 1,053 | " 3,023 |
| 20, " " | — | " | 40 | " 1,630 |
| 21, " " | — | " | — | " 3,611 |
| 22, " " | 23 | " | 782 | " 1,816 |
| 23, " " | — | " | 81 | " 3,888 |
| 24, " " | — | " | 560 | " 4,075 |
| 25, " " | 1 N.R. | " | — | " 2,016 |
| 26, " " | — | " | 1,200 | " 5,688 |
| 27, " " | 1 N.R. | " | — | " 1,901 |
| 28, " " | — | " | — | " 2,324 |
| 29, " " | — | " | — | " 1,352 |
| 30, " " | 2 | " | 453 | " 3,763 |
| 31, " " | — | " | 1,327 | " 2,396 |

S/B 184 Ard. 22,645 Sacs 92,717
N.B.—Cetle liste est relevée des Registres
de l'Alexandria General Produce Association;
nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer
avec les arrivages du mois de juillet de cette
année.

NOLIS

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| HULL | |
| Céréales | Shgs. 1/3 à — |
| Tourteaux | 5/6 " " |
| Graines de coton | 6/6 " " |
| Oignons | — " " |
| ONDRES | |
| Céréales | Shgs. 1/6 à — |
| Tourteaux | 6/6 " " |
| Graines de coton | 7/6 " " |
| Oignons | — " " |
| PORTS DIRECTS | |
| Graines de coton | Shgs. 7/3 à 7/6 |
| Céréales | 1/6 " 1/9 |
| LIVERPOOL | |
| Coton | Shgs. 11/ à — |
| Céréales | 1/ " " |
| Tourteaux | 6/ " " |
| Graines de coton | 7/ " " |
| Oignons | — " " |
| CONTINENT | |
| (NANTES-DUNKERQUE) | |
| Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. | 10 à — |
| " (Nantes) | 10 " " |
| Fèves | 10 " " |
| Oignons | — " " |
| MARSEILLE | |
| Fèves | Fr. 7 à 8— |
| Graines de coton | 7 " 8— |
| DESTINATIONS DIVERSES | |
| Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise, | |
| Gènes Marseille Fr. | 2— |
| Barcelone | 2.50 |
| Le Havre | 3— |
| Dunkerque | 2.50 |
| Anvers | 2— |
| Hambourg | 20— à 22.50 |
| St-Peterbourg | 25— |
| New-York | 25— |
| Bombay | 30— |
| Alexandria, le 13 juillet 1905 | |

COALS.

| Current prices per ton free on wagon. | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------|-------|
| | Per ton | Shgs. | Shgs. |
| GARDIFF | Best quality | 23.6 @ | 24. |
| NEWPORT | Best quality | 22.9 @ | 23.8 |
| NEWCASTLE | Bitthal | 19 " | 19.6 |
| " | Cowpen | 19 " | 19.6 |
| " | Hastings | 18.6 " | 19. |
| " | West Hartley Main | 18.6 " | 19. |
| SOOTHY | Merry's | 18.6 " | 19. |
| " | Bairds | 18.6 " | 19. |
| " | Dunlops | 18.6 " | 19. |
| " | Best Hamilton Hill | 18.6 " | 19. |
| YORKSHIRE | Michfield | 18.6 " | 19. |
| YORKSHIRE | Best Lancashire | 18.6 " | 19. |
| FABRICE FUEL | Anchoz | 23.8 " | 24. |
| " | Crown | 23.8 " | 24. |
| " | Star | 23.8 " | 24. |
| " | Arrow | 23.8 " | 24. |
| " | Swansea Graigola | 23.8 " | 24. |
| " | Swansea Atlantic | 23.8 " | 24. |
| NEWCASTLE | Foundry Coke | 40. | " |
| " | Gas Coke | 88. | " |
| OBSERVATIONS | | | |
| Stock limité et si la demande continue il pour | | | |
| raoir une hausse de 1 Shgs. | | | |

Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.
Patent Tibbon-making Threshing Machines.
MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM.
Cotton Ginning Machinery.
MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.
Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.
THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON.
Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.
MESSRS. GAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD.
Steel Balls, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.
MESSRS. MERYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.
Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.
The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.

THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.
Gilles Vortex Turbines.
MESSRS. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.
Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.
McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.
PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Horse Hoes, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.
OLIVER PLOUGHS.

Agent in Cairo : M. A. FATTUCCI.
Agent in Khartoum : RIETI & BERTELLI.



Milner's Safes

SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT
G. Marcus & Co.
Large Stock Kept in
ALEXANDRIA
Rue Constantinople Maison A. N. Abet
CAIRO
Hoss Issa Rue Neuve
TANTA
Sharia El Alail.
17 11-905

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dimanche 2 juil. au samedi 8 juil. 1905

| Billets | Abonnements | Carnets et Divers |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| P.T. | P.T. | P.T. |
| Année cour. 98,682 | 31,825 | 25,277. |
| " der. 89,299 | 30,221 | 5,135. |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Augment. 9,383 | 1,604 | 20,142 |
| TOTAUX.—Année courante 155,784; année der- | | |
| nière 124,655; Augmentation 31,129 | | |
| du 1er octobre 1904 au samedi 8 juil. 1905 | | |
| Billets | Abonnements | Carnets |
| P.T. | P.T. | et Divers |
| Année cour. 2,732,224 | 324,640 | 538,089 |
| " der. 2,526,331 | 696,378 | 227,502 |
| Augment. 205,893 | 371,738 | 310,587 |
| Diminution | | |
| TOTAUX.—Année courante 3,594,953; année | | |
| dernière 3,450,211; Augmentation 144,742. | | |

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

| | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| du dimanche 2 juil. au samedi 8 juil. 1905 | | | |
| | Billets | Carnets et Divers | Total |
| | P.T. | P.T. | P.T. |
| Année cour. | 138,949. | 23,761.5 | 162,710. |
| „ der. | 126,884.9 | 22,880. | 149,764.9 |
| Augment. | 12,064.1 | 881.5 | 12,945.6 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| du 1er janvier au samedi 8 juil. 1905 | | | |
| | Billets | Carnets et Divers | Total |
| | P.T. | P.T. | P.T. |
| Année cour. | 2,929,689. | 318,110.2 | 3,247,799. |
| „ der. | 2,568,921.2 | 264,932. | 2,828,253. |
| Augment. | 366,367.8 | 53,178.2 | 419,546. |

COTON

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Exportation du mois de juin 1905 | |
| Angleterre | balles 24,103 |
| France | 7,733 |
| Russie | 2,851 |
| Autriche | 4,187 |
| Italie | 2,016 |
| Allemagne | 6,217 |
| Espagne | 1,436 |
| Suisse | 2,429 |
| Belgique | 112 |
| Hollande | — |
| Indes | 125 |
| Japon | 1,700 |
| Suede | — |
| Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie | 333 |
| balles 53,232 | |

Pesant cantars 401,307.71
N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angle-
terre sont comprises balles 4,738 à destina-
tion des Etats-Unis.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

| | |
|--|--|
| "SIMPLE FACILE" | |
| Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 16 1/4 à 17 1/2 | |
| Gr. de cot. " 3 mois " 20/40 " 2 30/40 | |
| "STELLA" | |
| Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 32 1/2 à 35 | |
| Gr. de cot. " 3 mois " 5 " 5 1/4 | |
| "DOUBLE" | |
| Coton Liv. Nov. P.T. 10 25/40 à 11 35/40 | |
| Gr. de cot. " 3 mois " 1 3/4 " 1 35/40 | |

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

| | |
|--|----------|
| APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS | |
| Week ended June 29, 1905. same period 1904 | |
| Cattle markets L.E. 264 | L.E. 314 |
| General markets " 210 | " 208 |
| Tot. for 120 markets, 474 | 529 |
| Tot. returns for current year date L.E. 13,677 | |
| " " same period last year " 15,409 | |

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

ENGINEERS, BOULAC, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.
All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.
Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

BOULAC ENGINE WORKS

BRANCHES AT SHARIA BAB-EL-HADEED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOUM.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD.
Portable and semi-portable steam engines, Road rollers,
threshing and straw-chopping machines.

STOHWASSER & WINTER PUTTIE
LEGGING & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS
CORPORATION LTD.
Agents for Janss & Co. Steam and Oil Motor Wagons.

SHAND, MASON & CO.
Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.
Gelatin, Blasting Gelatine, dynamite, safety fuse, etc.
"Sporting Ballistics" and "Security" Cartridges.

GEO. ANGUS & CO., LTD.
Machine belting of every description, leather, rubber,
cotton and balata.

TANGYES LIMITED (SOLE VENDORS.)
Steam, Oil and Gas Engines, with Prime Movers, Pumps and
Machinery of all description.

THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT CO., LTD.
Seamless steel boats built with any class of motor.

THE COOPER STEAM DIGGER CO., LTD.
Diggers made in size No. 8, 9, 10 and 12.

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.
Dynamo, motors and electric machinery of all description.

SPECIALITIES:—TANGYES' GAS ENGINES with Producer Plants, COOPER PATENT
STEAM DIGGER, specially suitable for small landowners.

Telegraphic Address: "ENGINEER, CAIRO" and "ENGINEER, ALEXANDRIA."
Works Office in town, Sharia Bab-El-Hadeed (CAIRO).
Alexandria Office and Stores, Abu Dindar Street, No. 12. 10.12.905

35298

EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS CO., LIMITED.

Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Provinces
of Behera, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh, Charkieh and Galioubieh. Through service for goods between
all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and
Lower Egypt. Goods may also be